

Season  
DS 531  
6308FT

# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People! YANKEE GO HOME!

# VIETNAM COURIER

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E.O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D.R.V. — Tel. 3841

February 13

1967

No 97

4th Year

President HO CHI MINH, our "Uncle", among his best nephews and nieces, the newly promoted heroes in the patriotic struggle against the U.S.



## SPRING OF VICTORY

By Premier PHAM VAN DONG

With Tet (Lunar New Year Festival which falls this year on February 9, 1967), the Vietnamese people also welcome the coming of Spring. On this occasion, Premier PHAM VAN DONG wrote in *Nhan Dan* paper the following article:

**A**NOTHER spring of victory is coming. The following many previous ones. The richer the fruit and blossoms of this spring, the more vigorous seeds are sown for the following one, which will beautify earth and sky.

This spring, the spring of revolutionary heroism, heralds a year of furious storms and tempests and unequalled victories. The American aggressors are getting ready to make inroads into the delta of the Mekong river. Let them come: there grows an extraordinary kind of rice, which always keeps ahead of the water level and is never submerged. The wonderful pages of history written at Bach Dang may be repeated in the land of the Nine Dragons! (Mekong river delta, Ed.) The American aggressors will make further, more treacherous steps in their war escalation against the North. Let them do it. The North is well tempered and stands ready: the earth and sky of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a socialist country, are free and inviolable; they belong to victors, who will smash any new steps in the enemy's war escalation.

The Vietnamese people are living a struggle seething with the great feelings of our nation.

The past, the present and the future meet on the bright path of love for the Fatherland and for socialism. Whatever difficulties, hardships and sacrifices we may have to endure, we shall fight more resolutely than ever, and our spiritual life is so fine and rich.

The Vietnamese people are living a struggle shinning with a great international meaning: it is a struggle between the greatest right and the greatest wrongs of our era and of man. History is forging ahead. We shall win, and with us, truth will triumph.

On our shoulders rest the North and the South, our mission to our nation and our internationalist duty. All burdens seem light, for boundless enthusiasm fills our hearts.

Let all of us go to the battlefield and join battle with the strength, the certitude of victory, the spirit of initiative and the offensive élan that belong to those possessed of both justice and strength. In our era, justice and strength are closely bound together and decide the course of history and the destiny of man.

The spring of victory is seething in our hearts, from which it will diffuse into life.

### NORTH VIETNAM

- 8 U.S. Aircraft Downed in One Day (Feb. 4).
- 4 U.S. Planes and a War Vessel Set Afire in Quang Binh Province (Feb. 6).

TOTAL NUMBER OF U.S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED UP TO FEB. 6

1,682

### SOUTH VIETNAM

- Between Feb. 3 and 7, 1967, the L.A.F. Delivered Staggering Blows at:
  - The Big Ammunition Depot In Long Binh (near Saigon) Which Was Still Burning 30 Hours After the Attack (the 4th since Oct. 1966).
  - U.S. Airfields and Bases at Tra Cu, Tra Noc, Binh Thuy (Mekong Delta), Bien Hoa (North of Saigon), English Base (North of Qui Nhon).
  - Bitter Failure of Operation, GADSDEN in Tay Ninh:

5 Enemy Companies Put Out of Action: 22 Armoured Cars and Many Aircraft Destroyed.

# BELICOSE AND OBDURATE, JOHNSON IS FURTHER EXPOSED

Commentary of NHAN DAN,  
Feb. 5, 1967 issue

In their recent declarations to foreign correspondents and visitors, President Ho Chi Minh, Premier Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duong Nhuon once again reaffirmed the unswerving position and the reasonable and well-measured attitude of our government and people as regards the settlement of the Vietnam problem. Those declarations have been widely approved and welcomed by world public opinion. Aware of the sensible line and the good will of the nation abroad including the United States has been pressuring me to make more sensible declaration of Foreign Minister Nguyen Duyn Trinh, who has been making a permanent and unconditional end to the bombing of South Vietnam. With the intention to try to turn it into a military base for aggression, and to permanently dominate the South Vietnamese people, the U.S. government has exposed the ugly, unjust and illegitimate scheme of the U.S. administration clinging on to the bombing of North Vietnam.

With a warm approval for the unambiguous position and correct attitude of our government, as well as the reasonable declaration of Foreign Minister Nguyen Duyn Trinh, who has been making a permanent and unconditional end to the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the South Vietnamese N.F.L. for a solution to the Vietnamese question; for the South Vietnamese people. At the press conference on February 1, 1967, answering questions regarding many people and journalists' report for the D.R.V. government's just position and sound and earnest attitude, President Johnson himself acknowledged that almost everyday he saw that some people thought so, or had such a desire or such a desire. As for Rusk, he complained that North Vietnam had to do whatever possible so long as U.S. bombings against it went on, everybody thought it did make sense.

In the United States, the more it demands that Washington end its war of aggression in Vietnam and, in particular, the bombing of North Vietnam, the more it gains ever greater momentum. Thousands of professors and students, selected of their own and many congressional continue to demand that the Johnson administration put an end to its aggression and crimes in Vietnam.

In view of such a situation, the U.S. government displays utter perplexity and finds itself "driven into a corner" as the French paper *Combat* put it. The U.S. government's press conference of February 2 took place in this setting.

JOHNSON has been striving to dominate the world so-called "free world" of the United States. He said that he had time and again laid emphasis on the U.S. government's desire for a peaceful settlement that he was prepared to go farther than half way to achieve this aim. He said that and stated very carefully every public declaration made now and then in this connection, etc. His speech (*Combat*) every night, before going to bed, he had an invariable feeling of failure because during the day the Vietnam conflict had not been brought to an end.

But whatever hypocritical words Johnson may utter, he can by no means conceal the aggressive intentions and the obdurate attitude of the U.S. administration to the Vietnamese people. His own impudent and bellicose pronouncements at the press conference have been made and especially, the speeding up and intensification of the aggressive war by the American administration has bared the tricky nature of U.S. "good will for peace".

Also at the February 2, 1967 press conference, Johnson said the United States would help to the best of its ability the Saigon administration to execute its "pacification plan" and to establish itself as a constitutional government. This formal declaration once again exposed the ugly, unjust and illegitimate scheme of the U.S. administration clinging on to the bombing of North Vietnam.

The Second Investigation Commission of the International War Crimes Tribunal set up by Law and Order (L.O.) to try the U.S. war crimes against the Vietnamese people, recently visited North Vietnam.

Headed by Dr. Behar, Professor of Paris Medical College, Deputy Secretary General of the Trade Union of Higher Education of France, President of the Investigation Commission of the Tribunal, included:

— Lawrence Daly, Secretary-General of the National Union of Law (Scotland).

— Ali Khan, Journalist (Pakistan).

— Gustavo Tolentino, Doctor of medicine (Dominica).

— Miss Carol Deborah Brightman, editor of *Viet Report* (U.S.A.)

The commission was entrusted with the mission of investigating U.S. crimes against civilians. After its arrival in Vietnam, it was divided into two groups: one group went to two areas: one in Phu Tho, Vinh Phu and Bac Thai provinces

North-West of Hanoi (with two industrial cities: Viet Tri, Thanh Nguyen and Phu Bai) and the other in Ninh Binh and Thanh Hoa provinces, South of Hanoi.

At a press conference held on February 3, 1967 in Hanoi, the commission reported its findings.

HOW CAN THE U.S. PRESIDENT ANSWER LE VAN LICH, A PEASANT OF PHU THO?

With Dr. Tolentino, Lawrence Daly had carried out investigation in the Hanoi to Phu Tho, Vinh Phu area.

Speaking of U.S. raids on civilian targets, he called special attention to the fact that the U.S. had won the bombing of Viet Tri on the afternoon of January 28, 1967.

That day, an interview of the bombing was conducted with witnesses and victims of the last raids on the city. It was interesting for Dr. Tolentino to learn that the bombing had been quite clearly directed against a non-military target. The Pasteur Institute, a non-military hospital had also been attacked, its roof damaged.

In Thanh Nguyen, the Building Material workshop had been bombed. The city sanitation department had been burned down, refuse collecting and street watering vehicles and a funeral car

burned.

Lawrence Daly declared that he fully approved the January 24, 1967 statement by the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry according to which the concentrated and concentrated attacks on these industrial and serious in nature, "are aimed at aggressors against the people of Vietnam", for he stressed, "these attacks threatened military bases".

In Phu Tho, the commission visited the catholic areas of Ha Thach raised on October 1, 1966. The church had been severely damaged, its stonework broken to pieces, 24 Catholics houses burned down. The commission found many people among whom Le Van Lich whose wife and three children had been killed. Mr. Lich had requested to the U.S. President:

"How would he feel if the same crime had been committed by his own family?"

He did not answer it for the American Head of State. He only quoted the U.S. Defence Minister's statement according to which the quantity of bombs dropped during the first nine months of 1966 on Vietnam was equal to that of the amount of bombs used by the Allies in the Pacific theatre of operation in World War II. He concluded:

The U.S. massively and systematically bombed civilian targets, schools, hospitals, pagodas, densely populated areas, and not military targets. All the bombings were made deliberately, many targets were bombed to camouflage their acts of aggression in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Lawyer Matarasso condemned U.S. transgression of international law and the Geneva Agreements use of war means and methods

of war.

The U.S. bombed and strafed with special incendiary dyes and hydraulic works in the D.R.V.

— The war of destruction waged by the U.S. in Vietnam has the character of a war which the weapons used have been oblique.

Everyone feels particularly indignant at the fact that, while in the world was insisting that Washington stop bombing North Vietnam, the U.S. was all the while, without any condition, at the same time, at the same time, to ask for compensation from his victims.

The more American imperialist proved its policies and stubborn, the more it would be unmoved and isolated.

Our government and people have never ceased hailing the just banner of independence and freedom, and the whole of progressive mankind, but he also arrogantly put forth conditions for the peace that he wanted. He went to such a length of absurdity as to state his readiness to discuss measure to end the destruction of the people's war of liberation, and to be stubborn, the more it would be unmoved and isolated.

The more American imperialist proved its policies and stubborn, the more it would be unmoved and isolated.

— The neutrality of Cambodia has been violated more than once by the U.S. and its lackeys, the U.S. and the Vietnam — Cambodia border, met with a fierce resistance that "The Ho Chi Minh Trail" was a mere fabrication by Washington and its lackeys who wanted to camouflage their acts of aggression in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Lawyer Matarasso condemned U.S. transgression of international law and the Geneva Agreements use of war means and methods of war.

The U.S. bombs, toxic chemicals, napalm, fragmentation bombs, phosphorus bombs, toxic chemicals, killing of POW's etc. The U.S. war in South Vietnam was a war of genocide.

— The U.S. bombed and strafed with special incendiary dyes and hydraulic works in the D.R.V.

— The war of destruction waged by the U.S. in Vietnam has the character of a war which the weapons used have been oblique.

The U.S. used on a



Dr. Abraham Behar talking at the Feb. 4 press conference

## FINDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMES TRIBUNAL SECOND INVESTIGATION COMMISSION:

# U.S. PLANES DELIBERATELY BOMB CIVILIAN TARGETS

D.R.V. government and forcing it to accept U.S. peace conditions.

## DR. TOLENTINO'S EYE-WITNESSES

In the course of his investigation, Dr. Tolentino, a specialist in mental diseases, has met witnesses who were at the same time patients of U.S. air raids. The most seriously affected being in hospital. All three were present at the press conference. Dr. Tolentino introduced the patients:

— Pham Hau Tho, a 29-year-old peasant, wounded on October 11, 1966 at Lang Phuoc (Phu Tho). Six fragmentation bombs killed 16 people and wounded many peasants. Mr. Tho still had 84 wounds in the abdomen — caused by pellets from these bombs. He had 2 more fragmentation bombs cut off in a surgical operation. A pellet was visible through an X-Ray shown to pressmen.

— Dinh Thi Can, hospital nurse, wounded in the bombing of Phuoc Vinh (Phu Tho) on December 2, 1966, while attending to her patients. She was wounded in the abdomen. Pellets had perforated her liver and her stomach — two of them were still in her bowel. Dinh Thi Can, a 29-year-old woman, was severely damaged. The Ba Lang church had been burned down. On Oct. 11, 1966, 60 Catholics were killed. In the neighbourhood of the church, Carol Brightman met a woman who had been severely wounded. Why would the U.S. imperialists come here to trouble our peaceful life? They added that the U.S. had turned out into strength and fight the U.S. aggressors'.

— Dang Van Ninh, a 14-year-old boy, wounded during the raid on January 10, 1967 in Vinh Phu. He had been hit in the chest and had clutched safety when a pellet went through his back and shoulder.

As a doctor, Mr. Tolentino said: "I can read that the U.S. is really dangerous because these bombs can simultaneously cause many wounds, penetrate deep into the flesh and be carried by blood inside the arteries."

He commented on killing, maiming and maiming claims that the damage to civilian targets had been caused by mistakes in map reading. "The nature and intensity of the damage caused by these bombs, proved that they had no effect on steel or concrete but had been obviously aimed to kill people".

How would he feel if the same crime had been committed by his own family?"

He did not answer it for the American Head of State. He only quoted the U.S. Defence Minister's statement according to which the quantity of bombs dropped during the first nine months of 1966 on Vietnam was equal to that of the amount of bombs used by the Allies in the Pacific theatre of operation in World War II. He concluded:

The U.S. bombs, toxic chemicals, napalm, fragmentation bombs, phosphorus bombs, toxic chemicals, killing of POW's etc. The U.S. war in South Vietnam was a war of genocide.

If they think they can bomb us into submission, they are mistaken."

## QUESTIONS WHICH THE HEAD OF THE INVESTIGATION COMMISSION COULD ANSWER

Before coming to North Vietnam Mr. Behar, chairman of the Commission of Investigation of crimes against civilians had put to himself certain questions whose answers would be brought to the International Tribunal.

"Which civilian targets were attacked?"

"Any of them (populous centres, churches, pagodas, schools, hospitals),"

"Mr. Behar had visited raid places: a church at Phat Diem (7200), a primary school at Tan Tien, a pagoda (the mistress and many pupils between 6 and 7 killed), the hospital at Phu Nhieu, the main place of Ninh Hiep."

"Were bombs and shells used against concrete and steel or against men?"

"Answer: Mr. Behar added that in this connection, Tolentino



Hoa Phong hamlet, on the outskirts of Viet Tri, bombed on Jan. 28.



Commission members examine a bomb crater on Quang Nguyen dyke, Thanh Hoa province.

"Were there civilian targets bombed in North Vietnam?"

To answer this question, Mr. Behar related that in Ninh Hoa at 11:50 a.m. on January 29, 1967, U.S. planes flew in two waves and explosive bombs on such small areas as Tinh Gia (Thanh Hoa), or with incendiary bombs and napalm, were obviously aimed at killing men.

"Were there any objective evidence of genocide?"

Answer: Yes, according to Mr. Behar, evidence of deliberate genocide in North and South Vietnam was provided by raids on populated areas, attacks in successive waves on villages, towns, houses and other types of bombs bombing of dykes.

Mr. Behar paid tribute to the Vietnamese people who fought valiantly against U.S. aggression. He said that he had been struck by the courage and determination of Thanh Hoa, Hoa Ngu, Nguan, Tinh Gia, and other people. Despite U.S. bombings by day and by night, they had done wonders on two fronts: fighting and production.

THE third shop of the May 19 power plant was one of the places the hardest hit by U.S. aircrafts the years 1965-66. On one occasion, it was attacked to times in a day and 4 times at night. On one occasion, it was raid ed 27 times in three days running, receiving nearly 470 bombs.

In mid-1965, for two days running, hundreds of U.S. aircrafts furiously attacked

## THOSE WHO DEFEAT THE YANKS

the current started flowing again, saving 20,000 drought-stricken hectares of ricefields in the province.

But hardly had the machines started humming when again the American air pirates came. On one occasion, they raided the plant 15

times, his comrades realize that he had been wounded. Thanks to his courage, his buried workers were saved.

For seven days running, the enemy attacked. Missiles were used on the last day, which knocked important equipment out of commission.

The workshop premises had been severely damaged. So had been civilian dwellings all around. The people had suffered casualties. In face of this situation, this question was raised: should the workshop be moved away?

It would be very difficult to carry out repair work under enemy bombings. But electricity must be supplied. Thousands of hectares of ricefields were hit by drought and the pump had to be kept working!

Finally both the manager and the workers agreed that the workshop should remain where it was, and that the equipment should be put back in order. The reason was obvious enough: the workers had lost time to move it to another place. The machines were killed. Again the machines were repaired, but a bomb exploded, close by, burying four men under the rubble. Le Chinh, one of them, struggled free, ran to fetch a rescuer. After bringing it to the place, he collapsed: only then did

an emulsion drive was launched, in which the workers pledged themselves to emulate the fighters on the heroic island of Con Co. A shockingly courageous and strong and courageous young man was set up. The first thing it was to do was to build a 500-meter cable line in an open and under fire, repairing the electric system. The job was finished in 7 days 8 hours ahead of schedule. Nguyen Ngoc Bich, the Labour Youth cell secretary, worked at a height of 22 meters, his safety belt hooked to iron rods, a most dangerous position, particularly when enemy planes turned up. Le Kim Hong spent his whole day working, going home only at 11 p.m. in the evening. Taking account his experience in previous repair work, he assembled a new machine out of parts of damaged ones. The machine was put into use, and panels which only two workers now had to be in an elevated place, whereas formerly 12 were needed. The machine and the workers had remained, while it was agreed that the equipment should be put back in order. The reason was obvious enough: the workers had lost time to move it to another place. The machines were killed. Again the machines were repaired, but a bomb exploded, close by, burying four men under the rubble. Le Chinh, one of them, struggled free, ran to fetch a rescuer. After bringing it to the place, he collapsed: only then did

the current started flowing again, saving 20,000 drought-stricken hectares of ricefields in the province.

The workshop premises had been severely damaged. So had been civilian dwellings all around. The people had suffered casualties. In face of this situation, this question was raised: should the workshop be moved away? It would be very difficult to carry out repair work under enemy bombings. But electricity must be supplied. Thousands of hectares of ricefields were hit by drought and the pump had to be kept working!

During the last two years, skilled personnel have been raised in the shop: 5 shift leaders, 2 production team leaders, 2 deputy managers. Many workers now can attend

to more than one job and replace their comrades whenever needed. The cultural level of the workers has been raised: complementary education classes have been opened from the 4th to the 10th form.

During the last two years, no war accident has ever happened. At each raid, the pumping station received 5-7 bombs, but the workers clinging to the pipes. Coal consumption has been reduced. During air raids, the furnace was kept under constant control, so that the fire never went out.

Enemy bombings have never succeeded in disrupting the work of the workshop. The workshop wall paper appears regularly, and the table tennis teams are active during breaks. The theatre amateur troupe has added two new plays to its repertoire.

The plots of land belonging to the workshop and tilled by the workers themselves have produced a large quantity of rice and many tons of vegetables. Thousands of fish have been raised, as well as many pigs, one for every ten workers. The workers have again been well trained in the use of 57mm anti-aircraft artillery.

Together with army units and the local militia, the workers of the third workshop of the May 19 power plant have fought for independence, freedom and peace.

During the last two years, skilled personnel have been raised in the shop: 5 shift leaders, 2 production team leaders, 2 deputy managers. Many workers now can attend

## THE N.F.L. Is Master of the Situation

in South Vietnam

## THE EVER-FLOWING CURRENT

the workshop but the workers stood by their machines, up to the moment when the latter were damaged. Following these two days of attack, two divisions of the workshops had to interrupt production temporarily.

But immediately, all the workers buckled down to repair work.

For 20 days, under repeated bombing, and with only scarce means at their disposal, they worked hard, and 19 days ahead of schedule,

### ON THE PRODUCTION FRONT

ROM Jan. 15 to 25, 1967, F 20,000 hectares were harvested under irrigation, crop every day in North Vietnam. To date many provinces have finished the rice transplanting and are moving on to the preparation of the spring crop. In other provinces, this transplantation will be completed before the Lunar New Year's Day (Feb. 9, 1967).

In 1966, 23 million trees were planted in Thanh Hoa province, 3 million more in timber trees and oleaginous trees were planted (the 170,000 coconuts) and newly planted in the past year. The trees planted in the past 4 years.

In 1966, 270 million trees of various kinds were planted in the North. After the counteroffensive against wind, sand and wave wash in the main completed on a 1,000km long area: 100,000 hectares of bare hills have been covered with vegetation.

In 1966, in Hung Yen province, rice was raised in 4,280 hectares of ricefields in rivers and streams and 3,000 hectares of ponds. To date it has been harvesting a fairly good crop of rice, 100,000 tons of rice, (possibly ranking to 300,000 tons which represents an increase of 529 tons over 1965).

HAI PHONG has fulfilled the January 1967 salt production plan 3 days ahead of schedule. Many salt co-operatives produced

in the first 16 days of January 1967 an amount of salt nearly equal to the highest monthly production in 1966.

In 1966 the Hydraulic Department of Hanoi municipality handled 3 times the amount of work in 1965, 126 hydraulic projects were built in time. With regard to small hydraulic works, development of small ricefield terraces and ricefield sector dykes was stepped up and 60 per cent of ricefield areas were constantly irrigated or drained. In 1966

Here and There  
in the DRV



Rice transplanting is in full swing.

PHOTO: At Dai Xuan co-operative, Hai Duong province.

In order to serve the development of local industries, the students of the Technical University of Hanoi have discovered in the midland region many important deposits of coal, iron, tin, copper, etc., which make it possible for the area to develop engineering and the production of bricks and chimneys, etc.

### CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

RECENTLY the D.R.V. Physical Culture and Sports Department held a meeting to review the sports movement in 1966 and outline directives for 1967.

In 1966, the "five athletic sports" campaign: running, jumping, high jumping, and boxing, has become a mass movement and expanded far and wide among the youth, militiamen and senior pupils. The task set for

1967 is to continue developing the physical culture and sports movement in the spirit of anti-U.S. struggle - in all schools, workshops, cooperatives, construction sites, agricultural farms, administrative offices and army units.

Over the past three years, especially in 1966, the Chemical Research Institute of the Heavy Industry Ministry has conducted the most efficient and greatest volume of work since the restoration of peace in 1954.

RECENTLY the D.R.V. Physical Culture and Sports Department held a meeting to review the sports movement in 1966 and outline directives for 1967.

In 1966, 90 percent of centrally-run light industry enterprises fulfilled the year's plan; some recorded an increase up to 15 percent. Compared with 1965, the production plan concerns increased from 15 to 70 per cent and the locally-run enterprises increased from 5.5 to 30 per cent.

After one year, the "three responsibilities" supplementary schools for women have been built in 17 provinces and cities

moured personnel carriers, while continuously increasing their strength and defensive power. The National Front for Liberation is master of the situation in South Vietnam.

The anti-shaking fight of the South Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression for national salvation has given a clear expression to the U.S. aggressors' defeat in their "special war", had to give up their aggressive war, to stand still and stop the escalation and expansion of their aggressive war. They refuse to recognize the N.F.L. as their sole representative.

The South Vietnamese people have always been the most aggressive, the most tenacious and the most determined to defend their sacred fundamental national rights.

Reality has proved that the National Front for Liberation is master of the situation in South Vietnam. The U.S. aggressors are very stubborn and stupid. They have suffered heavy failures, but still persist in their aggressive war. They refuse to recognize the N.F.L. as their sole representative.

The South Vietnamese people have always been the most aggressive, the most tenacious and the most determined to defend their sacred fundamental national rights.

In an interview granted to Liberation Press Agency on January 30, Mr. Huynh Tan Phat, Vice President of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, said: "The United States stop its war of aggression against the South Vietnamese people, stop its use of weapons and those of its satellites, dismantle its military bases, respect the national rights of the South Vietnamese people, namely independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, reunification of the Fatherland and the settlement of our affairs

by ourselves. It must recognize the Front as the only genuine representative of the people of South Vietnam."

The North Vietnamese people warmly support the above line of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation. The line in South Vietnam was proposed by the U.S. To end the war, the U.S. must withdraw its troops from South Vietnam. The fundamental rights of the South Vietnamese people and the sacred fundamental rights of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination, independence, neutrality, reunification of the Fatherland and the settlement of our affairs is self-evident. The U.S. must recognize the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation as the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

## N.F.L. VICE-PRESIDENT HUYNH TAN PHAT'S STATEMENT ON NGUYEN DUY TRINH'S ANSWERS TO JOURNALIST W. BURCHETT

ON January 30, 1967, Huynh Tan Phat, Vice President of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, granted an interview to W. D. Burchett, a well-known journalist of the South Vietnamese armed forces and will intensify their fight and inflict stern punishment on the U.S. aggressors.

The South Vietnamese people are the sole representatives of the South Vietnamese people.

The South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation is the leader and organizer of the South Vietnamese people.

The U.S. way of aggression in Vietnam has been exceeded in scale and intensity and in some respects has surpassed any previous war in world history.

The U.S. aggressors have been using the most barbarous war methods, from the use of napalm to the

ever wider use of fragmentation, napalm and phosphorus bombs as well as various chemical and war gases.

However, our compatriots in the South, biding with patience, have firmly held the initiative in action and maintaining their position of strategic defense. The South Vietnamese territory covered with high mountains, thick jungles and rivers has constantly been leading the 14 million people of South Vietnam to their victory to victory. The Front has been able to dispose of a powerful political contingent and an invincible armed force.

On the fourth day of the Tet Festival, the South Vietnamese people have been able to liberate the South Vietnamese people from the U.S. aggressors.

The N.F.L. is actively forming the function of a national and democratic Democratic Party, which has been constantly being led by the 14 million people of South Vietnam to their victory to victory.

They have frustrated one after another strategic plan of the U.S. aggressors - the 1965-66 dry season strategic counteroffensive - 1966-67 rainy season defensive program - and are inflicting final defeats on the U.S. second dry season counteroffensive.

The power of the Front is constantly increasing and the area still controlled by the enemy.

The Vietnamese people are the sole representatives of the South Vietnamese people.

The South Vietnamese people are the sole representatives of the South Vietnamese people.

The South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, our fight has not ceased to develop powerfully and has

progressive mankind as a just fight and a great contribution to the struggle for freedom and independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, reunification of the South Vietnamese people.

The reality of the statement of D.R.V. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, Mr. Phat said:

"The answers given by D.R.V. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh to the questions of W. D. Burchett, a well-known journalist of the South Vietnamese armed forces and will intensify their fight and inflict stern punishment on the U.S. aggressors."

"Vietnam is a just struggle for the national salvation of the South Vietnamese people.

The South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, our fight has not ceased to develop powerfully and has

progressive mankind as a just fight and a great contribution to the struggle for freedom and independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, reunification of the South Vietnamese people.

Mr. Huynh Tan Phat then brought into the front the N.F.L. position on the settlement of the problem of Vietnam:

"With regard to South Vietnam, the United States must be held responsible for the destruction of the South Vietnamese people throughout the world, including the progressive American people."

The people of South Vietnam, united millions as one, have always been the glorious banner of the Front, determined to fight to the end for their sacred fundamental national rights."

THE book distribution service in Thanh Hoa province has expanded its network to agricultural cooperatives and production teams. Over 90% of co-ops and 70% of production teams are now using the 5-point plan for production and applied science and technology.

THE book distribution service in Thanh Hoa province has expanded its network to agricultural cooperatives and production teams. Over 90% of co-ops and 70% of production teams are now using the 5-point plan for production and applied science and technology.



